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Perhaps an international oratorical contest between American and Spanish students would tend to restore the entente cordiale, so to speak.

The quality of the President's Presby terianism may be open to question, but there can be no doubt he is fully convinced that the government does no need more revenue.

While in New York city the other day the chairman of the Colorado Democratic | sudden turning of the cathode rays on committee reported a very Matthews boom in that State. Colorado | be on the verge of dissolution-irretrievwill have eight delegates.

It is hoped there is no basis of fact in the gosslp that the President has rebuked Secretary Olney, for the reason that when he does so there will be resignation which will take all of the positive character away from the Cab-

The ecstasy which filled the hearts o the Democratic and free silver Senators in Washington, Saturday, when it was announced that Blackburn had been reelected in Kentucky did not surpass their gloom and disgust when they learned that the report was false.

In Alabama the free silver faction of the Democratic party, having charge of the party machinery, is accused by the sound-money faction of stuffing the ballot boxes. The charge is probably true. The Democratic worker takes as naturally to ballot-box stuffing as a duck does to

· Ex-Representative Harter, of Ohio who committed suicide recently, was known to be an ultra free-trader while in Congress. It is now stated that a few weeks before his sad death he remarked to ex-Secretary Charles Foster that he was satisfied the country needed protection, and that he hoped Governor Mc Linley would be elected President.

The homage which the people Massachusetts are paying to the charac ter and services of the dead Governor who will be buried to-day, is the tribut which always is the reward of a man of high character and ability who has scientious discharge of his public duties temporarily calls down upon him the censure of the time-servers in his own party

It is possible that to prevent the election of Blackburn the Republicans in the Kentucky Legislature may be warranted in voting for Carlisle. The lat ter would probably vote against the free coinage of silver if he should be Senator, but when it should come to a tariff bill Mr. Carlisle would very probably vote with the silverites against taking it up as did all of the sound-money Demo crats in the United States Senate a few days ago.

Eastern papers which have been re ceived the past two days contain dis patches which give the impression tha an organization of some importance i being perfected hostile to Governor Mo Kinley. This may be true; still, no or need be a prophet or a member of prophet's family to predict that the tire Indiana delegation will give expres sion in the St. Louis convention to th general Republican sentiment of th State by voting for McKinley.

There is considerable disturbance in the political atmosphere. The Spanish are crying "Death to the Yankees," General Weyler proclaims death to insurgents, the Cubans are shouting "Death to the Spaniards," the Italians are creaming "Death to Crispi," and the Abyssinians have made good their threat of death to the Italians. In this country the popular cry is "Death to free trade and Democratic blundering." That is not a bloody war cry, but it is business.

Railroad travel in Cuba at present not entirely free from annoyances. A telegraph wires are down most of th time, and there is no telling what ahead of the train, an exploring engine with one armored car advances cautious ly along the line. The engineer watche for missing rails and sawed ties, while the troops watch for Cubans. The rate of progress is about five miles an hour and the passenger train, also armore and guarded, follows at the same rate of speed. Altogether, the island at present is not an attractive place for summer

The Spanish people, or some of them n to be getting a good deal of satis faction out of their demonstrations of nostility to the United States. These onstrations cannot be quite as exa bull fight, but they do not cost even a small admission fee, and those who take part in them doubtless get a great deal of satisfaction in shoutch as a philosophic husband did the requent tongue lashing of his wife. "It m't hurt me," he said, "and it does

hardly worth living, anyway, and we ought not to begrudge the Spaniards what enjoyment they can get out of these demonstrations.

EUROPEAN SKELETONS.

It sometimes happens in private life that an unexpected incident brings disclosures which reveal a house full skeletons whose existence pected before. They were there all the time, but were decorously kept concealed The sudden withdrawal of the curtain exposed them to public view

Europe is full of political skeletons. They may be skillfully articulated, beautifully decorated, falsely labeled and carefully kept out of sight, but all the same they are grinning skeletons, and JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, every now and then some unexpected incident brings them into public view. The recent overwhelming defeat Italians in Abyssinia has uncovered famous system of European colonization in Africa. A London cablegram says 'The defeat of the Italians, it is generally admitted, must have an enormou moral effect in Africa and diminish con siderably the prestige of European troops of all nationalities." In other words, all the European powers which have stolen portions of Africa and are trying to stea more, fear that the defeat of the Italians may make their work more Great Britain, France and Germany are all engaged in the same business. They fear the "moral effect" of the Italian defeat may be to teach the natives of Africa that European troops are not invincible, and that a few more such defeats may emphasize the fact that all the European powers are intruders and trespassers in Africa and their operations there nothing more nor less than organized highway robbery on a huge

> Another skeleton which just now stands out in bold relief is the inherent weakness and rottenness of some, if not most, of the European governments. The the Italian government has shown it ably in debt, a victim of militarism honey-combed with corruption, torn by internal dissensions, a prey of factions, struggling on the edge of ruin and imminent danger of going to pieces. fortnight ago, by keeping her weakness in the background and her plague spots decorously covered up, Italy was able to pose as one of the great powers. To-day it is doubtful if even the abandonment of her schemes of territorial extension in Africa and the recall of her army disgrace will avert a revolution. Abyssinian incident has shown that the united Italy so laboriously and artificially constructed by Italian king-makers is built upon the sand. A like sudden emergency is liable to disclose similar conditions in other European governments where overtaxed and king-ridden peoples are tired of enslaving themselves to support useless dynasties and op pressive military systems.

It is a traditional fiction of European politics that the great powers are always in favor of peace, and that the treaties and alliances entered into by them from time to time are evidences of real friendship. In reality the European powers scent war in the air all the time. They are extremely jealous and suspicious of one another, and if one gets hurt or falls out of the ranks the rest are ready, like a pack of wolves, to fall upon and devour it. Their alliances are bonds of selfishness in which each party hopes and expects to get the better of the other, and intends to abandon the alliance as soon as it proves disadvantageous. A cable-

The defeat at Adowa seriously affects Italy's position in Europe politically and financially. As to its bearing on the Dreibund a moer of contradictory reports are in cir-ation. On one side Russia, France and rmany are reported to have come to some ort of an agreement on their course in the that Austria is alarmed and is urging Ger-many to come to a better understanding with Great Britain. The latter supposition is ely to be correct, but the accomplish-nt of Austria's plan looks difficult as ngs now stand. If it is true that Rusnd France have been secretly assist-King Menelik against Italy it would em but natural that Emperor William, who has been leaving no stone unturned to Germany and Russia, should side with the latter power and France in a joint endeavor to erush Italy's colonial aspirations in Africa, and by so doing strike a blow at Germany's leading colonial rival, Great

No sooner does Italy suffer a disastrous defeat than all the other powers are Two weeks ago Italy was thought enalliance, offensive and defensive, with Germany and Austria-Hungary. Now they are discussing the propriety abandoning the Dreibund and forming new alliances. As long as they thought Italy might be a useful ally they main tained a semblance of friendship, but as soon as her weakness is disclosed they propose to desert her. If events should make it possible they would doubtless like to assist in the partition of Italy and make a meal off their present ally, These are sample specimens of the polit-

ical skeletons in European closets. PRISON RETRENCHMENT.

The Bulletin of Charities and Correction, issued under the auspices of the State Board of Charities, contains some very interesting facts regarding the State's institutions. One of the mos gratifying of these facts to the taxpayer is that the cost of maintenance during the quarter which ended Jan. 31, 1896 was considerably less in the aggregate than it was during the corresponding three months of the previous year. The cost of maintenance of a patient in the insane asylums for the last official quarter was \$41.70, which was \$3.12 less than during the corresponding quarter of last ear. The cost of maintenance of each erson in the charitable institutions was \$44.14, or \$2.28 less than the year before The greatest reduction appears, how ever, in the correctional institutions, the cost of maintenance being \$31.08, which is \$4.29 less than last year. The average reduction would be much larger had not the cost of maintenance in the Reform School for Girls and the Women's Prison risen from \$60.23 for the quarter which | Spanish authorities. It is entitled "The quarter which closed with last January, The Reform School for Boys has been so capita for the three months ending with last January, which is \$1.86 less than dur

ing the corresponding three montas

The most marked falling off in the cost

pears in the State prisons. In the Prison North the cost of maintenance during the quarter which ended last January was \$29.87, against \$39.49 the correspond ing quarter of last year. Here is a reduction of \$9.62 a quarter for each convict. With an average of 847 prisoners this reduction per capita means that that number of prisoners cost the State \$8,148.14 less for maintenance the las quarter than during the corresponding quarter of last year. The total cost of the per capita maintenance of the Prison South was \$29.85 during the quarter which ended with January, against \$38.92 during the corresponding quarter of last year-a reduction of \$9.07 for each prisoner, or \$7,627.87. Here is a saving to the State of \$15,776 in the maintenance of the prisons the first full quarter that they have been under Republican control. While the Prison North shows small increase in the cost of guards per capita, the Prison South shows a reduction from \$8.09 to \$5.86 in the last quarter. Here is a cut in the cost of guard in the Prison South of \$1.875.43 for th whole number of prisoners. The Bulletin further shows that the cost of each day's board furnished by the Prison North was reduced from 13.2 cents to 8.7 cents the quarter ending with January last, and that of the Prison South from 11.8 cents to 9.5 cents. With the present number of prisoners the reduc tion in the cost of board in the Priso North is at the rate of \$13,911.97, and i the Prison South \$7,060.19, or \$20,972.16 in

Such are the results of the change in the management of prisons in si months. They justify the wisdom of the Republican party in making it.

AT EACH OTHER'S THROATS.

The St. Louis Republic in a recent issue confessed itself very much troubled over the dissensions in the Democratic party in States which are usually Democratic or are fighting ground in presidential years. Neither does it find consolation in the Republican dissensions in sight. They are in States which cannot harm the party if they are what they appear to be. What the Democratic organ of Missouri wishes to see are bitter dissensions among the Republicans in such States as Ohio, Iowa, Illinois. These the Republic cannot find, and without them the threats of Senators Teller, Dubois and others representing States with three electors are of no account.

What the Republic says of its party in Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky and other States is true. The leaders are already engaged in a deadly strife over the silver question. In Missourl the free silver crowd, led by Vest, is determined to de prive the congressional districts of al voice in the delegation by having all the delegates chosen by a State convention jority. In St. Louis, Kansas City and other cities the Democrats are opposed to free silver, and a large element of them has already protested against such action as the free coinage leaders have declared for. Whichever faction prevails, the whole party cannot be brought to the polls for any candidate upon any platform in which there is a declaration

In Illinois the contention between the factions led by Altgeld and Cable is struggle for mastery in the national convention. The factions are more evenly divided than they are in Missouri, so that, whichever triumphs, the party cannot be brought to the polls solidly next November. Never was a party more seriously divided than is the Democracy in Kentucky. Whatever the result of the present contest, the contention will affect the next election to the serious disadvantage of the Democratic party Texas has two Democratic parties. The leaders of the silver and anti-silver fac-Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia. These of the St. Louis Republic with de

Under the nonpartisan board which has controlled the Reform School for years and a most intelligent and faithful superintendent, the expenses of that institution have been systematically reduced from year to year, while the quality of the service has been improved. Since the quarter which ended Jan. 1, 1891, the cost of a day's board has been reduced from 12 cents to 51/2 cents. This is due ciples. The farm is as skillfully managed as any farm can be, and every resource is utilized. When like experience and method are observed in all the institutions, better results at less cost will

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, ment of all Senate expenditures excepting those for salaries and employes, and the other directing the committee on contingent expenses to report a list of all Senate employes, the length of their service, duties, salaries, services formed, and at whose request the emplove was appointed. The country would like to have this information, and all the more because there are Senators who affirm that it is not the country's affair.

The mistake of Congress was in giving just cause for irritation and anger to Spain by passing resolutions which are only a mere expression, "sound and fury, signifying nothing." The dignified and logical way would have been to have sent a government agent or commission to Cuba to investigate and report, and then to have taken definite action on an ascertained state of facts. Congress has not only acted without full information. but to no purpose except to make the Spaniards mad, and, while nobody need care for that particularly, it was hardly

worth while as an objective point. A gentleman who recently returned War with the United States and the Cu ban Insurrection." Its general tone savage against this country and people, and the threat is made that Spain will declare war against the United States the moment the belligerency the insurgents is recognized. The author ites many States which, in the shadow

of intrigue, are struggling for their independence, and would hail the outbreak of an Americo-European war as the opportunity for their own emancipation.' This startling information should make the government very careful. But if the insurgents are recognized then look out The following is given as a literal trans-

Spain would not delay in causing to be felt he deadly lead of her bullets, the tempered steel of Toledo, and, above all, the valor of her sons, which no nation can equal pain has always been and ever will be tible, and, as certainly as the indignities of the American government reach the point of acknowledging the belligerency of the Cuban rebeis, Spain will declare war withpain, when it boils over from the heat of an usult offered to the native land, is not to be terest, but must wash out the stain at what-ever cost. This patriotism the North Americans know not, nor can conceive of, nor appreciate, for they worship only the dollar preciate, for they worship only the dollar. To this point has developed the envious and independent character of the turbulent pop-ulation of the United States—a people which, besides not having the capacity to handle a gun for their own country, insult one of the nations which aided them in conquering their wn independence, which they never could have obtained of their own efforts-even that nation which gave them the State of Florida. If this does not add to the gayety of the Nation the American people have less sense of humor than they are usually

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Consisteut. "What do you think? Young Daubyrr is going to marry that rich old Rockse girl. And he used to talk so much about being forever wedded to Art."

"Well, she's mostly art." The Place for Him. Mrs. Grogan-I don't know what to do wid Danny. He do be always pinchin' the other

Mrs. Hogan-Always pinchin,' is he? Sure, th' lad will some day be a polaceman. Inevitably. She-Oh, yes; I know that you think that

woman is a silly creature whose head can be turned by mere finery. He-It is sure to be turned if some other voman passes with the mere finery on. Beaten at His Own Game.

"Got something I want to show you," said the seedy man who had hypnotized the office with a package of cigarettes. "What is it?" asked the busy manager. "Advertising idea. Sort of an advertising

"Hold on," said the manager. "Is it any more difficult than this?" And he handed the man a time table. "If I can't work your puzzle in less time than you can understand that I'll make a deal with you." Half an hour later a dejected man in seedy clothes stole out of the manager's office, with an unsold puzzle clutched despairingly in

somewhat grimy hand. CURRENT PERIODICALS.

"Mutual Aid Among Modern Men," "The Future of Politics," "The Gold Era in South Africa," "Socialism for Millionaires," "Chateau Hunting in France," "American Dislike for England," and "The Real Interests of the Public in International Affairs" are some of the subjects duscussed in the curren English periodicals and reproduced by the

Pleasant Hours, Frank Leslie's magazine that its young readers would like to know is giving a series of sketches popular authors of juvenile literature. ratio Alger, Sophie Swett, James Otis and Laura E. Richards are introduced to their dmirers in the March number. A department of this very good little magazine gives instructions in dainty needlework. The public school question as it relates

he injurious effect of politics and other G. Stanley Hall in the Atlantic Monthly. He gets his data direct from teachers and sup-erintendents, and the showing is very interesting. There is great unanimity in the that an increase in the pay of teachers would benefit the schools. The paper is one of a series of educational articles appear ing in the Atlantic, and like others preceding , is practical in character The North American Review presents its

readers this month with the third chapter of Mr. Gladstone's views on the future life United States minister to Slam talks of merica's interest in Eastern Asia, Charles budley Warner contributes a paper on our oreign trade and cur consular service. "Fre lilver and the Savings Banks" is a subject president of a New York savings bank and he president of a Denver bank. Among the opics considered are "Our Defenseless Coasts," "The Excise Question" and "Revival of the Olympian Games.'

The Cosmopolitan is indulging in unacby way of contrast, a color print of remark-ably good quality. The literary quality of the magazine is not affected by these artistic freaks, but is of the usual high standard. A feature of the number not strictly literary but of interest, doubtless, to feminine readers, is a chaper by Madame Sarah Bern-hardt on "The Art of Making Up." Several short stories appear in this issue Among the more important contributions is a paper by Albert Shaw on "Empire Building South Africa.'

In addition to Mme. Blanc's article, men foned elsewhere, the Forum contains a con-Scheme;" Gen. O. O. Howard writes of "Th Army as a Career:" President Thwing, of Western Reserve University, tells "The Best Thing College Does for a Man:" E. W. Bemis discusses "Some Municipal Problems;" Goldwin Smith writes of the "Manitoba chool Question," Edward Atkinson of the of an Anglo-American War," and Geffcken of the "European Situation. Other papers are: "An Alliance with England the Basis of a Rational Foreign Pol-"Spirit of Racing in America" and Manners and Customs of the Boers.'

The magazines which are publishing the have not yet appeared in the magazines, and those who have convey the impression in their countenances that they were photo-graphed solely at the solicitation of families who loved them, and not for publication. The Midland Monthly for March holds up Nebraska ludies to the unsympathetic gaze of the world, and Peterson does the same for Pennsylvania women. It is needless cruelty. The magazines had better stick to yearisome but more picturesque actresses. Frenchmen, it is well known, are not great travelers, and Paul Bourget's comments or this country and its people after a hasty visit one by our traits and social ife as presented the Forum will attract even more attention. Madame Blanc, better known by her pseudonym, "Th. Bentzon," spent six months in the United States and had opportunity, not always open to foreign visitors. treme wealth and very limited incomes. Her that the freedom has certain advaniges. She says, incidentally: "American women are brighter than any other women the world, quite naturally so, and I do not now why the father of the family should be so anxious to add to this so anxious to add to this brilliancy by pil-grimages to Europe in which he does not take part." She touches upon the differences of the accepted moral codes in France and this country, making the open acknowledg-

amily life in the two countries she conclude saving: "Let us wish that the women of ore above their distaff, but that they may lever lose sight of the distaff all the same hat symbol of so many sweet and touching which nothing more ambitious can relace. With these reservations I, for one, hall be delighted to see our French societythat is to say, our French family of to-day-become more and more Americanized."

"The Irish in American Life" is the title

of a carefully considered and well-written paper by H. C. Merwin, in the Atlantic Monthly. He has studied the effect of this class of immigration upon our national life, and the influence of American ideas, customs and conditions upon the character of the newcomer and presents the results in a way that must meet with general acceptance. His Celtic citizens, but he freely recognizes their many admirable qualities, and in the main i fair and just. He gives them due credit among other things, for thorough loyalty to their adopted country. "The argument against the Irish as Catholics," he says, "is that they owe allegiance first to the Pope secondarily to the government of the United States; but if these two powers come in conflict it is safe to hat national feeling will prevail, and that th Pope will be disregarded. In the middle ages the authority of the Pope was far greater, pational feeling was far weaker, than is the case now; and yet the history of the middle ages is full of instances where the Pope atted to carry out some anti-natio icy and failed. To what, indeed, is the preent isolated position of the Holy Father duexcept to his vain resistance of that na feeling which produced United Italy?" As a close study of one of the elements going to make up our complex national life this article deserves a wide reading.

APPORTIONMENT VIEWS.

Governor Matthews was politically afraid to do his duty.—Hartford City Times. In his decision the Governor has shown that he cannot rise above partisan grounds.-Gibson County Leader.

Governor Matthews did what was expected in declining to convene the Legislature to pass a legal apportionment law. His De-mocracy would not allow him to yield to the demand for the means of holding a fair election.-Franklin Republican. Governor Matthews is afraid to trust the Republicans to pass a fair legislative apportionment law. He would rather compel the people to submit to an outrageous law than give the Republicans an opportunity to right the wrong. The Governor thus exposes his

iemagogic spirit.-LaPorte Herald No one doubts that were the Indiana Legislature Democratic, and the Supreme Court had invalidated a Democratic apportionment long before this have beer well on the way to completion. It makes a difference whose ox is gored.-Wabash Plain Dealer.

Don't bare down upon Governor Matthews too hard because he insists upon having the next Legislature elected under the 1885 appertionment, Governor Matthews is a Demo-Democrat to be from ten to twenty-five ears behind the times.-Wabash Tribune. Governor Matthews has lost a great oportunity. He had it in his power to retire good wishes of the people who admire a patriotic man, but he has permitted his partisanship to run away with his judgment, and by one step lost the regard of all save the heelers who hold politics above patriotsm. Matthews has made a serious mistake.

In its former decision the Supreme Court vent out of its way to suggest that the elecpecial session of the Legislature to pass a new apportionment law." The Governor re-uses to do his duty, and the inference is advance these cases when they are appealed, and the result will be an election under the act of 1885. The Republicans can and will win under that law, and it would have better if the State committee had yielded to the inevitable.—Kokomo Tribure.

The Plain Dealer has never been cordial in advocating the calling of an extra session. With the political trend all in favor of the Republican party this year, it will be comaratively easy to make a successful fight for of 1885, and the logic of the situation as re gards gerrymandering is altogether against the Democracy. To undertake, at this late day, to upset the apportionment act of 1885 and revive the districting act of 1873 would be repugnant to thousands of independen Republicans, granting, of course, that it is racticable to obtain a decision by the Surreme Court before November. — Wabash

The Democratic State committee is airing them de jure. If they are de jure they have no right to call them vacant. If the Demospect the hold-over senatorships, they are proposing to abandon it. The reason-and conservative Democrats, who are busiress men, deliberate profess nen, the cautious farmers, etc., will not ap-prove of this new trouble-breeder that will throw a fight into the next Legislature, any more than similar classes of Republicans approve of Chairman Gowdy's autocratic meth-

ds.-Terre Haute Express The Republican State committee has fol-Circuit Court, at Noblesville, to test all the apportionments back to the adoption of the Constitution in 1851. Just now it is not easy to judge of the full effect or the wisdom of the course taken. Complications cannot well or the future to show. Nobody the act of 1885 is constitutional. Democratic anxiety to hold this year's election un has its root in the fact that they passed i Governor Matthews's refusal to permit the bassage of a new law is because the Demoratic party has a hope of advantage under e taken for what they are worth, which i oot much. He is a partisan Democrat in the Sovernor's office, and may be depended on o further his party's interests, as he has done whenever the chance was offered in the past.—Rushville Republican.

THE ROOKER VERDICT.

Whether Rooker was insane now so important as that he should be treated for the remainder of his life as a langerous specimen of insanity.-Danville

Rooker has been cleared and Durrant has een granted a respite. Murderers get entirely too many favors in this country, and mob law will not down so long as the stock of murderers goes up.—Greencastle Banner-

Alonzo Rooker, the drunken brute who cilled his wife, was acquitted by an Indianapolis jury. This is a travesty on justice that brings courts of justice into contempt and promotes the lynching business .- Peru Rooker is not nearly so insane as the

judge and the men who tried him. We are

told that crime is upon the increase, and

why not? Are the courts doing anything to decrease it to an alarming extent?—Warren Republican. There is much indignation at Indianapois over the acquittal of a fellow named Rooker, who murdered his wife. The plea that he was insane was a farce. He was not thought to be crazy before or after the awful event, yet a Marion county jury let him go free. Such travesties on justice ennob law and lynching.-Evansville

Alonzo Rooker, who brutally murdered his wife at Indianapolis and was acquitted because he wasn't in his right mind, will b examined by competent medical men to as certain if he is really insane. If he is he will be sent to the asylum. But no one believes he is insane except the foolish jury

disgraced by such travesties upon fustice and criticism of the verdict is bitter. murderer Rooker is insane he should b confined in an asylum, since a recurrence of the paroxysm during which he killed his wife, may be anticipated at any time. The act is, however, that Rooker was not and is not insane.-Wabash Plain Dealer Alonzo Rooker, the Indianapolis wife murerer, has been acquitted on the insanity as a dernier resort in murder cases. W leve that courts should be

mpted. In this way the exact status the case may be brought out and the puble enabled to know the facts.—Plainfield Pro

The Indianapolis jury which rendered the erdict in the Rooker murder case now has an opportunity of discovering what the peo ple think of it. The discovery must cause a lack of faith among the jurymen in their own judgment.—South Bend Tribune.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The late cartoonist Gillam's last picture lepicted a scene in a graveyard. It is said that in one of the departments States) of Honduras there are 970 generals and three privates, and that they are in im-minent danger of being drilled to death. In a private school for deaf mutes in Chi-

cago, a pupil has contracted the remarkable and probably unparalleled habit of stutterng with his fingers while expressing his ideas in the sign language. Professor Alexander Agassiz, accompanied by his son, Mr. Max Agassiz, and a party of scientists, has started for Australia, via

San Francisco, presumably on work for the government. A special steamer awaits the party at San Francisco. Roentgen is beginning to inspire terror. A French woman writes to a Paris paper askto wear her false teeth set in a metal frame, "because," she says, "I should not like to have that frame showing in a photograph

of my face. It is related of Millais, the Royal Acadhe took his first prize for drawing he had to stand on a chair to make himself visible to the audience. He was asked what he would like to have as a special favor, and answered, "Permission to fish in the

A novel application of vibratory force has een made in Vienna. Prof. Block, of that city, has a pupil peculiarly susceptible to the sound of a tuning fork. When certain chords are struck his arms swing like pen-dulums. Another chord in the scale causes his body to sway and turn, and still another has the effect of making his ears wag.

Verestchagin has been holding exhibition his new paintings at Moscow and St. Petersburg and has aroused great indignaion among Russians. There are eleven large canvases representing in his realistic manner scenes of the French invasion of 1812, which offend Russian patriotism, while three shock orthodox religious feeling by depicting the French desecration of

It has hitherto been the custom of the chiliren attending the public schools of Austria er on arrival and departure. This has now on the fact that sanitary investigation has shown that kissing is unhealthful and should not be practiced when absolute

King Menelek, of Abyssinia, rejoices in better half who is a most picturesque She is tond of dabbling in state affairs, and if she is not allowed to have way she indulges to excess in French wine and makes Menelek's palace a center of disturbance colored by red paint. She es a large and costly Parisian wardrobe, but she prefers to wear the semi-bar-baric costume of her country.

It is said in London that the Prince of Wales has been profoundly depressed ever since the death of Prince Henry, of Battenberg, and a queer story is offered in explanation of it. This is to the effect that the two princes had their fortunes told by a gypsy some years ago. The Prince of Wales was informed that he would never be King of England, and Henry that he would die seeking glory under a tropic sky.

Joseph Mayer, the "Christus" of the Aberammergau play, has not lost his leg, it appears, after all, but hopes to recover from his recent accident and resume his part at the next performance. In a letter to a private friend published in the Frankfurter Zeitung, he writes that he had a most mercistill on the smooth, slippery mountain slope the left foot would have been torn out of the socket and completely crushed. Now it is only injured. Amidst my severe sufferings the kind letters I have received from every part of the world have given me great joy.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY. ecretary Lamont's Plan for Slightly Increasing Its Numbers.

Harper's Weekly If it is worth the while of the United States to maintain an army, it is worth while to make it and keep it efficient. The army of this country ought to be a nuc may be called into the field at any time for tive operations. At present it is nearly as effective as the law can make it, and for any years Secretaries of War and commanding generals have urged upon Congress without effect, the necessity of placing i

has taken advantage of this, and has pre practicable bill that has yet been before Congress. It proposes the smallest increase in the number of troops that is consistent with any reform at all.

The cavalry of the United States army has effective and its best organi was in 1821. All other modern armies have adopted the three-battalion organization, and But the United

But the United States regular in-ntinues to stumble along with an formation, although it is expected to be the heart and brain of any volunteer force that may be raised for future emeries. Mr. Lamont proposes no change in the cavalry arm, but rec tion of two new companies to each infantry regiment and the remaining of the two comof infantrymen from 13,125, the present force, The arm of the service that most needs ex-

The whole force new available for manning our coast defenses is five regiments, numberin 4,025 men. The Secretary proposes to add two regiments of about 500 men each, making the artillery force 5.075.

Out of this force must be taken fourteen light batteries for field service, so that there would be seventy batteries for coast

defense. The artillery has now become the most important branch of the army, in view of the fact that it must be deon for furnishing the first line of defer on land in the case of a foreign war. The Secretary's bill provides a force of about 4,000 men for manning and caring for the new works. These men will necessarily become expert gunners, and will be the teachers of the volunteers who will be called in to man the defensive works now contemplated, and the full manning of which will require 29,000 enlisted men. The Secretary ays that the seventy batteries constitute the minimum force that can care for the new works and the new guns, and the smallest force that can furnish a nucleus for the artillery arm of the service in case

The measure would provide only 30,000 oldiers, and if Congress is not bent on naintaining the present obsolete and ridic-

The Spelling Match. Ten little children, standing in a line, F-u-l-y, fully," then there were nine.

Nine puzzled faces, fearful of their fate, 'C-i-l-i-y, silly," then there were eight. Eight pairs of blue eyes, bright as stars of "B-u-s-s-y, busy," then there were seven.

leven grave heads, shaking in an awful fix 'L-a-i-d-y, lady," then there were six. Six eager darlings, determined each to 'D-u-t-i-e, duty," then there were five

Five hearts so anxious, beating more and Four mouths like rosebuds on a red rose

M-e-r-y, merry," then there were but th. ea. Three pairs of pink ears, listening keen and "O-n-l-e-y, only," then there were two. Two sturdy laddies, ready both to run, "T-u-r-k-y, turkey," then there was one.

One head of yellow hair, bright in the sun hero," the spelling match was -New Orleans Picayune.

Where Did Blue Grass Originate? to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Are there any authentic grounds for the tatement that the first bluegrass known in this part of the country was discovered

factorily established it would be a valuable conversational aid to Indiana aborigines livng along the Kentucky frontier. New Albany, Ind., March 7.

BRICE IN OHIO.

till Investing Money There for Political Uses.

Special in Chicago Post. The people in Washington have just heard the story that Senstor Brice has paid the rent of the Democratic headuarters in Columbus for the year 1896, and they are tak-ing this as proof that he intends to remain in politics—in Onio. Those who know the Senator best say that although he does not care for money and is sometimes prodigal in its use, he would not be giving up \$2,509 to pay rent for a party headquarters in Ohio unless he expected something for it in the future. He is very shrewd that way and, while he is free to take what he calls "speculative chances" he was never known to throw money away in the reckless sense

Not even when he plays poker, a game to which he is devoted, does he waste his money, although by his confession he is heavily behind, from a cash standpoint, in that particular field of operation sin career in Washington. When he here he intended to invest \$50,000 in a yacht in which to go pleasuring up and down the Chesapeake and adjoining waters and take occasional trips back and forth be tween New York and the capital city, bu changed his mind as to that and corded he could spend to greater advantage to himself the \$50,000 and what it wou cost to maintain the pleasure craft. That is said to be the reason why he consistently ses money at draw poker.

"You must never win money at poker from a friend," he said to a young man to whom he was giving kindly advice one day. And then he added: "When a man goes into a game of poker with friends he should make up his mind to lose just about as much as he thinks he can afford to or cares to, enjoy the social intercourse of the affair, and at the proper time get up and go away. I have paid out considerable money in 'draw,' but I never felt that I lost a cent." This little essay on the beauties and phile ophy of the national game in Wash can be styled as one of the classics.

Princeton Has Set the Example. hicago Post.

That modicum of dignity which is some uld take no notice of the outbreak of the panish students and the bonfire which umed the American flag. Of course, it will necessary to retaliate, but the boys should be permitted to settle the matter among themselves. At the University otre Dame there are many Sp nts who have journeyed to Indiana for such rare instruction as is not easily af-forded elsewhere, and it is for the Ameri-can students at that institution to procure and Hungary to kiss the hands of the teacher on arrival and departure. This has now been forbidden by an order from the Imvindicated. We do not doubt that the boy's festivities, and that the results will justify might be graced by the presence of the Congressman from the South Bend district.

We Do Not Want Cuba. Northwestern Advocate

At best the situation is tender, since ne can tell what the arrogant and chi spaniards may say or do. The tone of foreign press is varied. Some say that we are not generous toward a weak others say that we may get into trouble with other nations, while still others sug-gest that we are right and should have Cuba we want it. We do not want it. Cuban independence would be sufficient, but even that would cause us infinite trouble. The mass of Cuban people is ignorant, supersti-tious and hot-headed. While Cuban indeand unreasonably, even that would be bet a half of people taxed, oppressed and prac-tically enslaved for the benefit of a nation that deservedly ranks fourth rate, as one of the fruits of her cruelty, arrogance and

What the English Think of Us. Gunton's Magazine.

there are all the ties of co language and literature between the serve to create a trank, co ng between the two countries until Enguntil, at least, they become as respectfulin the general treatment of America and American affairs as they are of those ontinental countries. They will receive about the kind of respect from Americans that they give to Americans, and there is no good reason why they should have any

Too Much Oratory.

hicago Evening Journal. An esteemed contemporary asks: "In event of war with a foreign power would Commander Ivan N. Walker, of the G. A. R., consider himself too good to march with an ex-rebel soldier to the defense of the com-mon country?" Probably not, unless the ex-rebel was continually bleating about "the justice of the lost cause" and "the inferiority of the Northern Yankees to the Southern ought each other in the 60s who th is altogether too much oratory, and too much roclamation making being done on ides of the question nowadays.

Assuming Credit.

Detroit Free Press. General Harrison has taken the advice of the Free Press and arranged for an early wedding. We were satisfied that all the exsident needed was a clear presentation never expected to do any real sound reasoning on the matter responsible for their flurried condition. The General would have been likely to mix dates with the Republican national convention had we been so thoughtless as not to straighten him out.

Here's a Chance.

Washington Special. ere is the latest about Cleveland and third term: The President will write his withdrawal letter the first time any Demoeratic organization gives him a formal inrsement or nomination for a third term and not until then. Here's a chance to g an expression from him and a whole lot of free advertising. Any Democratic organiza-tion can draw him out and be taking no

Awful Possibility.

New York Commercial Advertiser. The statement is made by the esteeme Cleveland World that each of the Demo-cratic candidates for President is quaking with fear lest Governor Altgeld will support him. That may be bad, but worse remains behind. Each and every one of these quak-ing candidates may be obliged to jump in after the convention and support Altgeld.

A Possibility.

An English scientist declares that one's

Washington Post.

own thoughts may be photographed means of the cathode rays. If he is c rect some of our statesmen may por be able to ascertain their views on the financial and other questions. The Western Egg.

form this season and General Weaver hasn't

Kansas City Journal. The cheapness of eggs at the present times not unaccountable Neither Coxey nor Carl Browne has been on the lecture

nade a speech in six months Natural Inference. Kansas City Journal. It is said that the home mission meet-ng over which Mr. Oleveland presided, al-

though largely attended, was not a financial success. This is probably because the meeting did not issue bonds.

Forgot Their Money. Philadelphia Press. The poor Presbyterians! They had President and all the other notables, all the visitors seem to have left their

pocketbooks at home. Get Mixed.

Philadelphia Inquirer. It is probably true that figures won't lie but the way they get tangled up in the cratic treasury reports beats lying all hollow.

Maliclous.

Washington Post. The friends of the opposition take much pleasure in referring to the late lamented as "the Reed-Dingley tariff bill."

Very Likely.

Kansas City Journal. If Spain had it to do over again she would

Case Altered. Philadelphia Record